BRIGHAM YOUNG UNIVERSITY

THE Business Journal.

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ANDREW EGGERTSEN, Manager.

The Business Journal.

"LET EVERY MAN BE OCCUPIED."

VOL. II. PROVO, UTAH, NOVEMBER 1, 1892. No. 3

THE BUSINESS JOURNAL,
PUBLISHED BI-WEEKLY DURING SCHOOL YEAR.

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A NECESSARY STUDY.

Utah expectantly looks to her commercial schools and colleges for the solution of many of her economic problems. This is perfectly natural, for within these institutions are the brains and energy, if properly directed, to radically change the whole industrial phase of our fair Territory. But this task could scarcely be accomplished under the present educational system. And why? Simply because the present methods of instruction lack all the fundamental principles tending to lead a student in that direction. The whole curriculum of studies is devoted exclusively in teaching how to carry on business transactions, while not one syllable enlightens a pupil on what occupation he may follow, thus marking for him a definite course in life.

Therefore, the young commercial graduate, upon beginning his industrial career, does not find his prospects as flattering as he would wish. Having no special plans for the future, he is thrown on the market to compete with hundreds similarly situated, inevitably resulting in an undesirable job with less desirable wages; while all around are unlimited stores of undeveloped resources.

Utah's resources present to the speculator one of the most profitable fields in the Great West. Her mountains contain an almost inexhaustible supply of wealth; her valleys need only the hand of perseverance and skill to change to Eden-like productiveness; while her streams offer every facility for the establishment of hundreds of thriving factories.

It is the leading wish of the people of this Territory, that these hidden possibilities be developed by home capital, home labor and home ingenuity; and where would we expect to find these facilities but in our business schools?

Therefore, is it not clear to every healthy mind that it is, at least, a necessary part of the commercial student's education, that he should be systematically trained in the various occupations that constitute a business career? Accordingly, would it not be a wise policy to introduce into the business college a text book, or, perhaps, a series of text-books, containing a logical account of all the resources of our Territory, and also offering suggestions on the best methods for developing the same? Thus equipped, the pupil would form definite plans for the future before leaving school, and when the time came for him to first step into the vast field of labor, instead of becoming a drone in the hive of industry, he would be one of the greatest factors in aiding our commonwealth in its onward march to prosperity and happiness.

BRO. L. E. EGGERTSEN, one of the Professors of the Commercial college, has launched his boat on the sea of matrimony, taking with him for a companion, Annie Nielson, of Pleasant Grove.

The event took place at Manti on Wednesday, Oct. 26th, and on the Friday evening following a reception in honor of the newly married couple was given by the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Wads Nielson, at Beer's Hall, Pleasant Grove.

Not only by the JOURNAL, in whose success Bro. Eggertsen has taken an interest, not only by the Commercial tudents for whom he has labored, not only by his fellow teachers of the B. Y. A. faculty, but the Normals, Academics, and the whole institution, are the most sincere and heartfelt congratulations and best wishes for he future extended to husband and wife.

WILLIAM SHAKESPEARE.

ETHEL LOWRY.

There is hardly any great writer of whose real history less is known than of Shakespeare.

He was born April 23rd, 1564, at Stratford-on-Avon, in Warwickshire, and was his parents' only child.

His father, at one time, was a very prosperous man, but in later years his fortune declined and he became involved in poverty and debt.

Very little is known of William Shakespeare's early youth and education. He was placed in school, but on account of his father falling into poverty, he was taken from school and so was left with a rather poor education. "He had small Latin and less Greek" says Johnson, but he moved in society where almost any information was attainable, and so became an accomplished man. At the age of nineteen he married Ann Hathaway who was seven years older than himself.

It is thought that his married life was unhappy, and for this reason, or from poverty, he left Stratford at the age of twenty two, went to London, and became a member of the Globe company of actors.

He began his connection with the stage not as an author, but as an actor, and there is no reason to suppose that he showed any remarkable talent or attained more than moderate distinction, but his true genius soon made itself known.

He began his career as a dramatic author by improving old plays belonging to the company, and from this inferior position he was advanced to the nobler function of original composition. At the publication of his "Venus and Adonis" he gained the respect of influential men and was instantly lifted into fame.

From the time he joined the Globe Theatre his career seemed one of unbroken success. He bought a very nice home at Stratford, and was able to rescue his father from poverty.

To the modern reader the first works which the name of Shakespeare recalls to mind are usually the great tragedies, and the comedies occupy a secondary place in men's estimation. But there are reasons to believe that in his day his comedies were as highly appreciated as his tragedies.

"The Comedy of Errors", "Two Gentlemen of Verona", and "The Merry Wives of Windsor", are among his greatest comedies.

"The Midsummer Night Dream", we might say, stands alone in some respects. It has no real plot, but the unequaled beauty and music of its language combine to give it a peculiar charm; and no play gives more pleasure to every reader.

He then commenced writing historical plays among which are "Richard II,', "Richard III", "Henry V", "King John, etc.," and then turning to love he writes "Much Ado About Nothing," "As You Like It," in which we see the first touch of sadness, "Twelfth Night," and "All's Well that Ends Well".

Following is his tragic period when he writes "Hamlet," "Macbeth," "Othello," "Julius Caesar," "Antony and Cleopatra," the tragic comedy "Measure for Measure," and a number of others.

Shakespeare, becoming tired of London life, then sought the stillness of his Stratford home. Here he writes "Two Noble Kinsmen," "Cymbeline," "Winter's Tale" and the "Tempest," this bringing his history to 1612. For three years he writes nothing and on his 52nd birthday, in 1616, he died. He is certainly one of the greatest writers the world has ever known, and "whatever he did, thought, learned and felt he did, thought, learned and felt as an artist."

LOCALS.

THE eighth grade became so large that it had to be divided.

THE energy manifest by all the teachers in their work from the Principal down is very commendable. We advise students to imitate their example.

THE usual academic dance was given last Friday. A great number of the students were in attendance and all seemed to enjoy themselves.

IT is rumored that we are soon to have established a Normal Sunday School. Prof. Cluff has laid the matter before the Presidency and is awaiting an answer.

A Shakespearian Society has been organized by the members of the Literary classes under the management of Prof. Whitely.

THE Physical Culture class under Miss Babcock is doing excellent work.

STILL the students come, 575 are enrolled, but we have room for many more.

AFTER Christmas instructions in manual training will begin; the work benches will be placed in room A.

THE general deportment of the whole school denotes that a superior class of students are attending this year.

THE following interesting program was carried out at the B. Y. Academy, Founders' Day, October 17. Exercises opened at 11 o'clock a. m., with singing and original song of Founders' Day, composed by N. L. Nelson.

President David John offered the opening prayer which was followed by an orchestral selection.

The orator of the day, Elder B. H. Roberts, was introduced, and delivered in an able manner a well defined oration on Education.

Miss Lilian Roberts then rendered in a most pleasing manner a solo.

The "Sinking Ship" by Messers Pyne and Boshard was fully appreciated.

Benediction, Bishop Myron Tanner.

After the rendition of the above program, tickets were sold for the Fruit Festival held in the basement of the building. The tables were prettily decorated with flowers and heaped with the richest of viands, suitable for any epicurean.

A very enjoyable time was spent and all went away feeling that Founders' Day was a great success.

THE M. I. Normal class which is now in the third week of the second term is making rapid progress.

A NUMBER of eloquent toasts were given at the Fruit Festival.

COLUMBUS Day, Friday, October 21, 1892, was celebrated at the Brigham Young Academy with the following program, beginning at 11 o'clock a. m:

Singing, America, School
Prayer, Victor Bean
Singing, Hail Columbia, School
Historical Reading, Mary Johannsen
Oration, Discovery of America, H. M. Warner
Sentiment, Queen Isabella, Estella Neff
Sentiment, Columbus the prophetic pathfinder, Guy Wilson
Singing, Star Spangled Banner, School
Benediction, M. H. Hardy

PERSONALS.

GEO. Cluff, a former student of the Academy, is now principal of the Graham Stake Academy.

MISS Maeser intends giving a "Musicale" in the near future. We have peeped at the program and it promises to be highly classic.

MISS Edwards is a professional teacher in drawing.

BRO. Rydalch is liked very much by the eighth grade students.

LECTURES given by Bro. Renyolds are very interesting and instructive.

WE look forward with great pleasure to the time when President Cannon and President Smith can come down and talk to us again.

MISS Josephine King, a student of last year, while on her way to school this year was thrown from a wagon and severely injured. It is the hope of the students that she will be able to be with us soon.

OUR GREAT COUNTRY.

A Few Statistics Which Every Boy and Girl Should Know.

The United States is eighteen times as large as Spain, thirty-one times as large as Italy and sixty times as large as England and Wales. It is three times as large as Great Britain and Ireland, France, Germany and Australia, Italy, Spain, Portugal, Switzerland, Denmark and Greece, all put together. Our rivers and lakes contain one half the fresh water on the globe. We can travel up the Mississippi and Missouri rivers 3000 miles, or as far as New York is from Constantinople.

We can crowd into the space occupied by the United States, not including Alaska, the countries of Great Britain and Ireland, Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Germany, Austria, Holland, Belgium, France, Spain, Portugal Switzerland, Italy, Greece, European Turkey, Palestine, Japan and China. Should there be a great famine all, over the world we could raise enough wheat to supply all with food.

It would require six countries of the size of Greece to cover the two Dakotas. Texas is nearly as large as the entire continent of Europe, not including Russia.

CHEMISTRY AS A FACTOR IN EDUCATION.

GEORGE F. PHILLIPS.

Science has undoubtedly made giant strides during the past few years and in no department have these strides been so apparent, in none so wonderful, as in the delightful and fascinating field of chemistry. The chemical field may be likened to a beautiful garden where the flower beds are arranged in groups of such varied tints and hues so resplendently gorgeous in color and profusion as to render the task of selection exceedingly difficult though deliciously pleasant and fascinating. The fascination and delight, however, are by no means the leading characteristics of the science. There is a practical side to it as well; and this is essentially a practical age, and it may incidentally be remarked that the doctrine of the "survival of the fittest" finds ample exemplification in the life scramble which we daily see around us. Moreover, in the battle of life he who is best equipped with the intellectual weapons of warfare will most assuredly survive the fight.

On every hand we hear the cry that the professions are overcrowded and our young men are wondering into which channel they shall turn—whither they shall direct their energies so as to produce the greatest amount of good results alike to themselves and to their fellow-man. Upon such as these I would strongly urge the great advantage to be derived from the pursuit of a scientific course. In the first place the greatest problem of the age—the cry of the starving millions for bread—is impatiently knocking at the chemist's door waiting for solution. What a wonderful sphere of human sefulness here lies before us! In the next place chemistry has proved itself an all-important factor in the industries of civilization, and as such, a knowledge of it would seem to be an absolute necessity. But looked at from the educational point of view it seems to me that chemistry ought to be studied for its own sake. Because, in the words of Dr. Wormell, it furnishes a set of truths, arguments and conclusions upon which the mind may operate; and leads us to examine objects to which, without possibility of error, language may be applied and on which reason may be exercised.

It is true that it supplies a means of training the eye and hand to accuracy; but its first use is as a branch of philosophy. Investigation is the cause of all knowledge and in no branch of science are the faculties of investigation so much utilized—in none do they require to be so continually on the alert as in the study of chemistry. By its study the observative faculties are developed and from this comes a correct and very systematic method of reasoning. The chemical student is necessarily compelled to understand what he and others are doing and skill in experiment and manipulation is developed. Besides all this the possibility and value of economy of power, time, and material are taught. Habits of neatness, cleanliness, and accuracy are inculcated, and so is laid the foundation of a successful business career. And as an incentive to those who merely desire to pursue a business as distinguished from a professional path in life there is positively no study which, while imparting a knowledge of things that ought to be studied for its own sake, will also so materially assist in the successful pursuit of other branches as well. Chemistry reveals very early methods of utilizing products apparently worthless, and of endowing bodies with properties which render them of increased value to industry. The teaching of chemistry is a check upon waste. Would you desire to be thrifty? Do you wish to become a successful merchant? Then you will study chemistry, for she, like a prudent housewife, economizes every scrap. Clippings and parings, cast-off garments, bones, and even dregs are collected and utilized by her. As in the chemistry of Nature there is no such thing as waste so in the chemistry of the arts and manufactures there is economy of material. Chemistry then is *par excellance the* science of nature, beauty, thrift, economy, utility, method and precision, and as such ought to be studied by every earnest student who desires to make a success in life. I would therefore strongly urge upon all students of the Academy the great desirability, and I might almost add, the absolute and paramount necessity of taking a course in chemistry.

Directions to Students on Entering the Academy.

Persons applying for entrance in the Brigham Young Academy will first present themselves to the Principal in Room 9. (The number or letter of the room will always be found attached to the outside of the door.) The Principal will inform them as to whether they need to pass an examination or not and will give them a blank accordingly, also a registration blank They next present themselves, after passing the examination if they need to pass, to the treasurer who will, on the payment of the necessary fees, issue them a receipt for their money. This receipt is then taken to the Secretary who issues an admit card, and takes the registration card after it is properly filled out.On the presentation of this admit card to the Deprtment teachers, students are enrolled in the Department register, and are entitled to a seat, and on its presentation to the class teacher they are enrolled in the class register.

After making a choice of studies, students will obtain from the Secretary an "election blank" on which they will properly write their studies and then deposit it in the box on the door of Room 9.

If during the semester one should desire to change his studies or decrease or increase their number, application must be made to the Faculty in writing, and no changes must be made until consent has been obtained. Credit can be obtained only for those studies properlyelected and written on the "election blanks;" and we respectfully suggest to all, the necessity of looking well to their credits.

In choosing studies reference should be made to the daily program, which we publish in this issue, so that studies may not conflict. It is always well also, to follow the studies as closely as possible as they are laid out in the circular.

Courses also should be chosen with care. The Normal Department offers five courses, as will be seen by reference to a circular. We advise a careful perusal of these, that an intelligent choice may be made.

If students are absent from a class, a written excuse must be presented to the teacher the next time they are present at that class; if absent from school for a day or more, a written excuse must be presented to the Principal. Students attending parties or for any reason having been out after "regulation hours," must present the next day of attendance a written excuse to the principal. Excuses for tardiness must be given to department teachers.

Any time students desire information or assistance they may apply to the teachers or to the older students, who will be pleased to help them.

A Plea for Public Crematories.

If ever there was a time in this world when cremation recommended itself, that time is now. Fire is the great purifier and the diseased earth is in need of it. The present manner of disposing of the dead has always been abhorent to any one who looked at the matter from a point of view of cleanliness and sanitation, and now that the nature of the germ and bacilli is known, burial has come to seem more than ever a thing belonging to the past, and out of keeping with the scientific present.

Sir Spencer Wells, one of the greatest English experts in germ diseases, has sent to the London Graphic some of the results of experiments bearing upon the burying of bodies. He proves beyond a doubt that disease and other poisons can be carried through the earth to an astonishing distance.

One experiment mentioned is particularly significant. In the botanic gardens of Lyons, flower pots were filled with earth on the 16th of June, 1891, and some earth worms were added in each pot, with some of the sputa of the tuberculous patients at the hospital and fragments of lung from their bodies. A month afterwards it was found that the earthworms contained tubercle-bacilli in large numbers and that guinea pigs inoculated with them soon died of tuberculosis. That the case would be the same had the disease been cholera or typhoid, the physician says there is no doubt. The persistency with which grip clung to this country was very possibly due to this cause in part. Hundreds of thousands of victims were buried in cemetaries, and in the majority of cases these cemetaries were near habitations, many of them being only just barely beyond the towns.

This country is ready for the crematory. Public sentiment is ready for it. All that seems to be lacking is cooperation. There is no one to take the initiative in preparing the public conveniences. We work slowly in such matters, far slower than the opportunities of the age justify. This much is certain: there never was a more appropriate time to agitate the subject of public crematories.—*Omaha World Herald.*

WOMEN, LOVELY WOMEN.

What the World of Letters Thinks of Her Influence Over Mankind.

The society of ladies is the school for politeness.—*Montfort.*

All I am or can be I owe to my anged mother.—*Abraham Lincoln.*

Remember, woman is most perfect when most womanly.—*Gladstone.*

Eternal joy and everlasting love there's in you, lovely woman—*Otway.*

Earth has nothing more tender than a pious woman's heart—*Luther.*

He that would have fine guests, let him have a fine wife,—*Ben Johnson.*

Lovely woman, that caused our cares, can every care beguile.—*Beresford.*

A woman's strength is most potent when robed in gentleness.—*Lamartine.*

Even in the darkest hour of earthly ill woman's fond affection glows.—*Sand.*

No man can either live piously or die righteous without a wife.—*Richter.*

Oil and water—woman and a secret—are hostile properties.—*Bulwer Lytton.*

Women need not look at those dear to them to know their moods.—*Howells.*

Yes, woman's love is free from guile and pure as bright Aurora's ray.—*Morris.*

Heaven will be no heaven to me if I do not meet my wife there.—*Andrew Jackson.*

Disguise our bondage as we will, 'tis woman, woman rules us still.—*Moore.*

Raptured man quits each dozing sage, O woman! for thy lovelier page.—*Moore.*

Kindness in women, not their beauteous looks, shall win my love.—*Shakespeare.*

Every pretty woman should be a flirt, every clever woman a politician. *Ouida.*

Reverence every woman's opinion, whether it be to you right or wrong.—*Rice.*

Decision, however suicidal, has more charm for a woman than the most unequivocal Fabian success.—*Hardy.*

Care in Choosing a Profession.

SELECTED.

Activity is the normal condition of life, and only by its exercise the highest degree of happiness may be reached. It is not labor but fretting that hurts the man and his power. The galling yoke hurts more than the load. It is a philosophical fact the individual type of mind can more readily work in its particular groove. It therefore follows that a man may be more suited to a certain line of pursuit than another. It is most important then that the choice of profession or calling should be made with reference to the mental bent and inclination, thus the desire to find what is regarded as elegant and honorable. A master workman honors his profession. The profession never honors the negligent or superficial one.

The old law holds good, "if any should not work neither should he eat," but this must not be the greatest nor the only motive for activity. It is not alone to be considered how a man may easiest gain a subsistence, but how can he attain the most usefulness and become an honor to the world. He who looks for an easy position with the least exertion, may well heed the advice of Beecher to a young man of this class who wrote to him for aid to find such a place. "Young man," he wrote, "I have thought over your case pretty thoroughly and know of no place for you but in Greenwood. There you will be troubled by nothing but worms."

In a civilized state of society a division of labor is required, and it is according to the highest law of nature that some should excel in a given pursuit. The main thing is to study carefully the adaptability of the mind and body to the calling, and choose in reference to these. There are very few men who have a versatility of talents which fit them for a number of different pursuits, and make them adepts in each. Robert Collyer may be able to forge a first-class horse shoe, deliver a magnificent oration, or write a successful essay, but how many are capable of only one thing. Suit the profession then to the capacity, and having found what that is bend every energy to the effort to excel therein. Hugh Miller, the noted geologist, very pertinently says: "There is no greater mistake for a laboring man to make than to think that his calling is humilating. I have known several poor wrecked mechanics who believed themselves to be poets who regarded the occupation by which they earned a livelihood as beneath them, and, in consequence, have become scarcely less than mere mendicants. I would give a wide offing to such a fatal error."

Herschel was a musical performer, and followed his profession for a subsistence until he was called to receive the honors of the scientific world for his wonderful discoveries. He would leave the dancers for whom he was playing in Bath to catch an opportunity to study the heavens, and while not despising his occupation which gained his daily bread, laid the foundation for a lasting fame. Elihu Burritt, the learned blacksmith, while blowing the bellows at his humble forge, devoted his spare moments to study, and by that means became the most noted linguist of his times.

"It is perfectly indifferent in what circle an honest man acts, provided he do but know how to understand and fill out that circle." It may be true that circumstances, to a certain degree, develop the tastes and direct the inclinations of a man. There are times in life when he is more susceptible to these extraneous influences than others. The early years of life passed on the coast may give the youth a bias for the sea. A home by an extensive and well established railroad may turn the thoughts to railroading. The acquaintance with an artist, an orator, or an actor may awaken a penchant for one of these professions. But admiration for greatness and desire to imitate it must not be mistaken for ability in that direction. When the deeds of these men find a hearty response in the soul, and a longing for the opportunity to accomplish the same that cannot be satiated, then it is well to attempt the same line. Correggio read the biography of Michael Angelo, and his soul burned within him as he exclaimed, "I, too, am a painter." Benjamin Franklin took Cotton Mather's book, "Essays to do Good," for his model, and unconsciously repeated its maxims until, in after life, he claimed that these writings were the inspiration of all his usefulness. Alfuri came to devote his life to literature from the enthusiasm which "Plutarch's Lives" inspired within him. But a man may read a hundred biographies and the master chord not be struck in his bosom; he may be an intimate acquaintance with genius and not feel the fire kindling in his heart. It is because he has not a kindred spirit, and it will require a master hand to touch the key-note of his life. Then let him take time to determine for himself the bent of his abilities, or let those who are responsible for his early training do this. The years to be devoted to mental culture and physical growth, which will lay a broad foundation for an active life in any direction, are not too many, and the world can wait for a competent hand to take the wheel and direct its energies.

When once the person has chosen let him bend every energy of mind and body in the direction selected; let him resolve to surpass in some one department of his calling. If he be a blacksmith let him be determined to make the best horse shoe or anything else rather than be a fair workman in all directions.

No discouragements, no difficulties should stand in the way of his advancement.

Whatever your calling may be, either from a mistaken choice or the force of circumstances, do your best to ennoble it. If you are a rail-splitter like Lincoln, or a canal-boy like Garfield, be the best of them all; and in whatever station you are placed be a man.

"Country" Boys.

On account of their being generally free from many of the vices and reckless habits incident to town or city rearing, are greatly favored by railroad and telegraph superintendents, the Banks and other great corporations. A young man must be honest, sober and attentive to business, and experience goes to show that these traits are very apt to be bred of farm life.

D. P. JENSEN has a pleasant and agreeable voice. Miss Oranda Witbeck sang "Perhaps" in a very pleasmanner at the Polysophical.

PROFESSOR WHITELY'S lecture on "English and American Customs" before the Polysophical last Friday was indeed appreciated by his hearers

SUGGESTIONS TO YOUNG SALESMEN.

D. P. JENSEN.

Whatever vocation you may choose to pursue in life, be sure you have chosen wisely, then go ahead, and prove by your faithfulness to duty, that you are "the right man in the right place."

If a man wishes to become a mason, an architect, or in fact, a master of any trade, he must first know what will be expected of him as such. When he knows this and feels that in the preformance of the duties connected with that trade both heart and hand can unite for the attainment of success, he can proceed.

Do not, however, let the attainment of wealth be your highest ambition.

These things apply to the salesman as much as to persons in any other occupation.

Because a man can look wise and sails under the title of "M. D." is not the surest sign that he is a doctor.

A man may assign lessons to a class of pupils and then punish them if they can't answer the questions he finds in the text book, but that is not the surest indication that he is a desirable teacher. We find men behind the counter at times, dealing out merchandise while in their minds they are trading horses or following the plow.

To be a prosperous salesman you must take pleasure in your work; be kind and courteous to the one who deals for a dime's value of goods as well as to your best customer. Wait on the child in his turn, and give him due consideration.

You must be a man of truth, that your word may be as good as your note, and your note as good as it should be.

When you are reliable and have established such a reputation among your friends you may be sure that you have some of the requisites to a good salesman.

The first thing necessary in entering a store as a clerk is to become thoroughly acquainted with the goods you are to handle. You must be familiar with prices and qualities, that you may talk intelligently on the merits of your goods in order that you may represent them as they should be, and have sufficient taste to be able to select a dress pattern for those that "aint gittin it fur myself."

Keep your goods clean and neat and so arranged that they will appear at the best advantage, never being where they can not be seen. Do not allow the goods in your window to remain there so long that they look old and shopworn nor all w any of your goods to become so, rather sell at cost, below cost in fact, and then if you cannot sell, give them away rather than let them lie around.

Never be afraid to show your wares and don't become impatient if you are required to pile on the counters all the dry goods you have in stock, when a lady who has a baby that is to be "shortened" comes in for a pattern. Bear with the young man who has a number eight foot and doesn't like your stock of shoes because he can't put on a number six gaiter. Ask him to put on a pair of thin socks as his are heavy or damp. While he is doing so take from the shelves, unnoticed by him, a pair of number sevens, These will fit him quite snugly. He will express his delight at having met you, pay you for the shoes and depart, assure you that he will call again when needing anything in your line. Artifice to this extent is pardonable. It would be well if all salesmen were physiognomists. They would then meet with better success than many do. Always give your friends a cheerful greeting and never fail to recognize them. You should be well read in matters of present interest, that you may be able to talk intelligently to customers.

UTAH'S BUILDING STONE.

ALICE H. HAYES.

To the casual observer, Utah's great attraction may not be immediately visible. Yet hidden in the storehouse of her domain are products at once useful and beautiful. Not least among these is her building stone. With but few exceptions, all our towns and cities have easy access to some kind of this voluable material; and in almost all instances the quarrying can be accomplished without an unusual amount of labor.

In the developments of time and toil future Utah will more fully utilize this great product; converting it into handsome dwelling houses and beautiful public buildings.

Who has not seen the magnificent temple at Salt Lake City? This edifice owes much of the beauty of its appearance to the fine variety of granite of which it is built. This excellent stone is procured at Little Cottonwood, a few miles from the city. At Red Buttes, as also at many other places throughout the territory, is found a sand stone of a reddish color; that obtained from Spanish Fork canyon being of so durable a quality that it is estimated to stand a hundred years without apparent wearing of its surface. It is from this quarry that the fronts of many prominent buildings of Salt Lake City are made.

In Sanpete and Sevier counties are found sand stone and lime stone perfectly white. Among other buildings the L. D. S. Temple at Manti evinces the beauty and utility of the latter.

In the canyon, through which runs the east fork of the Sevier River, are great quantities of pink sand stone readily accessable and easily quarried.

Limestone, strongly impregnated with iron, is found near Logan.

Utah is supplied, not only with these more common building stones but with many varieties of marble, some of which are capable of a high polish. Marble is obtained near Provo and in Dry canyon, at Logan, in Tooele and near Alpine City, also on the island of Great Salt Lake. The colors are black, white, gray, cream, purple and variegated, and the product is adapted to any use to which marble might be applied.

Antelope Island in Great Salt Lake is noted for the production of green and purple slate, preferable in point of utility to slate imported from the east. Near Provo is an entire mountain of this rock. A company has lately been organized for the purpose of preparing it for market. It is to be hoped that slate roofing will soon take the place of shingles; nor to this purpose alone is the use of slate confined.

Where the people of Utah are without beautiful homes it is not the fault of mother nature, for truly out of her rich abundance she has bestowed upon us, without stint, material for their erection.

Bro. Eggertsen has received an invitation to attend the Alumni meeting of the Cleary Business College graduates. He desired to attend, but the distance was too far.

THE SHEEP INDUSTRY.

MAY WARD.

Probably no industry, with the exception of farming, is of more importance to the people of Utah than the raising of sheep. Woolen clothing is not a luxury that may be dispensed with. While it adds to comfort, it is necessary to health. But the production of wool is not carried on for home consumption alone. A large quantity is exported annually, thus being a source of great revenue to the people.

Sheep are raised in all parts of the Territory. They are pastured, during the summer time, in the Wahsatch mountains and the country east, and, during the winter months, on the deserts west and in the low country in the northern part of the Territory. While the snows prevent herding in the mountains during the winter, they make it possible to pasture on many parts of the deserts that would otherwise be useless.

Most of the sheep of the Territory are rented or leased to second parties to be herded and otherwise cared for. They are kept in flocks of from 1,500 to 3,000 head, but they do better and pay greater returns in flocks of about 2,000 head. The party owning them generally gets 200 pounds of wool and ten lambs for each 100 sheep rented. This is considered about 55 cents per head rent. The persons leasing them generally count on clearing from 20 to 40 cents per head, after paying all expenses of herding, shearing, moving camp, doctoring, etc.

According to U. S. statistics, the number of sheep in Utah at the beginning of the present year was 2,555,700 head. Taking this to be true, we can readily see that the sheep industry is a source of great wealth.

Let us carry our investigation a little farther. It has been estimated that the wool crop of 1891 was from ten to fourteen million pounds and bought, on an average, 17 cents per pound. If we suppose eleven million pounds to be a fair estimate and allow about 60 per cent. for waste in washing, we would have about 4,500,000 pounds, which would bring about 45 cents per pound, or the entire amount would bring two millions of dollars.

This year's crop is estimated at from twelve millions to seventeen millions of pounds, and probably will average about fourteen millions. Allowing for waste in washing, this would be reduced to 5,600,000 pounds, and at the rate of 40 cents per pound, would amount to $2, 240,000.

The price of sheep at the present time is from $2.25 to as high as $2.40 per head. Allowing five pounds of wool per head, the number of sheep would be 2, 800,000. Counting on the smaller figure, the value of sheep in Utah today would be $6,300,000.

The number of sheep is increasing in Utah from year to year. According to the statistics quoted above, the number of sheep in 1870 were 59,672; in 1880, 233,121; in 1890, 2.055,900. The value of the sheep in 1890 is given as $4,650,466.

The future shows bright prospects for Utah in this industry. The country is particularly adapted to it, and factories have been built where much of the wool is manufactured into blankets, flannels, yarns, etc., of superior quality.

Grape Culture in Southern Utah.

CLARENCE SNOW.

If I had been raised in the Arctic regions, I might attempt to write successfully on the subject of grape culture, but having lived in "Utah's Dixie," where grapes flourish, I know comparitively little of them. However, the public is welcome to the limited knowledge I have of the subject. The climate of Southern Utah being rather warm, the atmosphere dry, and the soil sandy, that section is well adapted to grape raising.

Shortly after settlement, that industry was carried on to a great extent, but of late years it has assumed a secondary position because there is no market for the product.

The grape is cultivated in the following manner: Cuttings are placed in wet ground and left till they have taken root, when they are transplanted into rows about five or six feet apart, a space of about six feet being left between the vines. This gives each plant thirty square feet of earth from which to draw nourishment. The vine is tied up to a stake and made to train in the form of a tree, as that form allows the air to circulate around the fruit more freely than any other.

From the time the grape begins to form, the vine is watered till the fruit is nearly matured, when the water is taken off. This is done that there may not be too much water in the grapes, which detracts from the value of the wine or raisins made from them.

When fully ripe, the grapes are gathered and made into wine, raisins, or pickles.

The Southern Utah grape, on account of its peculiar flavor is surpassed by none, and if "Utah's Dixie" ever has a railroad grape-raising will become one of the principal industries of the territory, as we can then compete with California, both as to early maturity and quality of the product.

PARADOXICAL AS IT MAY SEEM

Fishes are weighed in their scales;
An elephant packs his own trunk;
Rats do not tell their own tales;
The drink and the sot are both drunk.

Dogs will not wear their own pants,
Which fact lays them open to scorn;
No nephew or niece fancies ants,
And a cow does not blow her own horn.

No porcupine nibs its own quill.
A cat cannot parse her own claws;
A bird will not pay its own bill;
Yet orphan bears still have their paws.

Sick ducks will not go to a quack.
A horse cannot plow its own mane;
A ship is not hurt by a tack;
And a window don't suffer from pane.
—*Truth (N.Y.)*—*F. T. Freemantle.*

A very learned and compassionate judge in Texas, on passing sentence on one John Jones, who had been convicted of murder, concluded his remarks as follows: " The fact is, Jones, that the Court did not intend to order you to be executed before next spring, but the weather is very cold; our jail, unfortunately, is in a very bad condition; much of the glass in the windows is broken, the chimneys are in such a dilapidated state than no fire can be made to render your apartments comfortable; besides, owing to the great number of prisoners, not more thon one blanket can be allowed to each; to sleep sound and comfortably, therefore, will be out of the question. In consideration of these circumstances, and wishing to lessen your sufferings as much as possible, the Court, in the exercise of its humanity and compassion, hereby orders you to be executed tomorrow morning, as soon after breakfast as may be convenient to the sheriff and agreeable to you."

Patrick Henry as an Orator.

The eminence of Patrick Henry as a natural orator, even in the absence of any authentic reports of his speeches, is proved by the immediate effects of his eloquence, and by the acknowledged leadership which his eloquence won for him, not only among his fellow-citizens in Virginia, but among the members of any deliberative assembly. The style of his eloquence, described by Jefferson as "bold, grand, and overwhelming," has been likened to that with which Mirabeau stormed from the French tribune. The imperious sway with which he controlled the currents of public opinion in his native commonwealth is evidenced not only by the large popular following which he always commanded, but also by the dismay which he often carried into the ranks of his political opponents whenever he set his banners against them. In 1787 we find Madison confessing himself startled by the spectre of the "omnipotence" which Henry was likely to wield in the debate over the adoption of the Constitution, and at a little later date we find Gen. Washington complaining that "the edicts of Mr. Henry" against Federal measures "are enregistered with less opposition in the Virginia Assembly than those of the Grand Monarch by his parliaments." —*The Nation.*

Ho! For Salt Lake and Ogden!!

Your business may frequently call you to Salt Lake or Ogden but in making the trip why not combine pleasure with business? It is certainly a pleasure to ride in the clean, comfortable coaches of the Rio Grande Western Railway. This road has four trains daily between Provo and Salt Lake, leaving here at 8:48 a. m., 9:45. a. m., 3:20 p. m., and 10:23 p. m.

C. R. ALEY, Agent

A HARD-WORKING WOMAN.

From the Kansas City Journal.

All day she hurried to get through,
The same as lots of wimmin do;
Sometimes, at night, her husband said,
"Ma, ain't you goin' to come to bed?"
And then she'd kinder give a hitch,
And pause half-way between a stitch,
And sorter sigh, and say that she
Was ready as she'd ever be,
She reckoned,
And so the years went one by one,
An' somehow she was never done;
An' when the angel said, as how
"Mis' Smith, it's time you rested now,"
She sorter raised her eyes to look
A second, as a stitch she took;
"All right, I'm comin' now," says she;
"I'm ready as I'll ever be,
I reckon."

Albert Bigelow Paine.

TO THE EAST.

In journying eastward if your comfort and convenience is a consideration, you will take the through express trains of the Rio Grande Western Railway. These trains leave Provo at 9:05 a. m. and 10:44 p. m. A passenger via this line has choice of three distinct routes, each one of which presents an ever changing panorama of beautiful, varied and interesting views. The R. G. W. and its connections have been justly termed the "Scenic Line of the world."

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LITTLE Woodruf—"Ma, I don't want to go to Sunday school any more."

Mother—"Why, my dear child," said the good lady.

Little W.—"Kos they don't give us nuthen but bread and water there."

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